



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

contain information regarding the Solar and San-Ch'uan T'u-jen vocabularies, the plants of Thibet, and the mean monthly temperature. A route map of the explorations made by the author, and a table of latitudes, altitudes, etc., accompany the book. The illustrations are numerous, comprising page plates and cuts in the text.

Publications of the United States Geological Survey for 1893-4. **FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.**²—This work is issued in two parts. Part I containing the Report of the Director on the operations of the Survey of 1892-92 administration, together with several reports. Part II comprises the accompanying papers embodying the results of the topographic and hydrographic work of the survey, and of the geographical investigations carried on through its aid. These researches were prosecuted chiefly in Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, in Vermont and Massachusetts, in certain Rocky Mountain areas, and the Pacific coast region.

The illustrations are numerous, comprising 76 plates and 75 figures and diagrams.

A MANUAL OF TOPOGRAPHIC METHODS.³—This manual is one of the series of monographs published by the United States Geological Survey in quarto form. Its object, as stated by the author in his introduction, is to present a description of the topographic work, instruments and methods used by the United States Geological Survey primarily for the information of the men engaged upon this work. The manual is accompanied by a collection of constants and tables used in the reduction of astronomical observations for position, of triangulation, of light measurements, and other operations connected with the making of topographic maps, and is illustrated by eighteen plates showing types of topography.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.⁴—This report for the calendar year 1893 is the tenth in the series. The subject-matter includes: First, a statement of the mineral products; secondly, the industrial conditions affecting these products; and thirdly, recent additions

² Fourteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, 1892-93. Part I.—Report of the Director. Washington, 1893. Part II.—Accompanying Papers. Washington, 1894.

³ Monographs of the United States Geological Survey, Vol. XXII. *A Manual of Topographic Methods.* By Henry Gannett. Washington, 1893.

⁴ *Mineral Resources of the United States for the Calendar Year 1893.* By David T. Day. Washington, 1894.

to the knowledge of mineral deposits in this country. The statistics of production, and of imports and exports, were collected by experts, whose names are given at the heads of the several chapters, and are, therefore, unquestionable. The arrangement of the material is convenient for reference, and a good index completes the work.

An Introduction to the Study of Zoology.⁵—This book, as stated by the author, is a kind of guide-book to beginners in the study of the animal kingdom. Among other good points made by Mr. Lindsay is a recommendation of a course of study in his advice to students, and suggestions as to the best books to buy for those whose time or money is limited. This forms Part III. Parts I and II treat respectively of the general principles of the subject and systematic zoology. Part I is concise, but clear, and on the whole up to date. The systematic part, however, is weak, by reason of the lack of clear, precise definitions. This is particularly true of the Vertebrata; and, in general, no advantage has been taken of the discoveries of paleontology.

The illustrations are numerous and "taking." On the whole, the volume will be of interest and value to those whose wants it is intended to meet, *i. e.*, the adult student, who wishes a first-lesson book which is not milk for babes.

The Cranial Nerves of Batrachia.⁶—This paper is a reprint in book form of an article published in the *Journal of Morphology*, Vol. X, No. 1. The author confines himself to a discussion of the V, VII IX and X nerves, including other nerves in the description only as they come into connection with those specified. After an explanation of the technique employed, a detailed description of the nerves and their components is given, followed by a comparative morphology of components. The closing chapter deals with the relation of the cranial and spinal nerves, the relations of the pre- and post-auditory nerves, and the bearings which the results of the author's studies have upon the classification of the nerves and their segmental relations.

Especial light is thrown on this subject by this research, which includes as an especial feature the determination for the first time of the motor and sensory fibres in each case. The monograph is one of especial excellence.

⁵ *An Introduction to the Study of Zoology.* By B. Lindsay. London, 1895, Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. New York, Macmillan & Co. \$1.60.

⁶ *The Cranial Nerves of Amphibia.* By Oliver S. Strong. Boston, 1895. Ginn & Co., Pub.